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Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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G. W. CHURCH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PROMPTLY AND NEARLY EXECUTED.

STORY OF THE GOLD SEEKERS.

THE GOLD SEEKERS OF THE SACRAMENTO.

A CHAPBOOK FOUND ON FACTS.

[Translated from the German of Paul Ulrich for the Boston Daily Times.]

CONTINUED.

The Gambusino spoke with such bitterness, and constrained anger, that I hastened to change the conversation.

"You are very kind to assure me that all my treasures will be safe," said I, justly. "But I would be glad to know where all these treasures are to be found."

"Come," replied Quirino, in a serious tone, "and you will behold them."

We hastened on, without speaking a word. For more than an hour we ascended steep rocks, and went down across deep ravines. We had traveled about five or six miles, when we had almost neared the place where the washing of the gold, mud, and sand had been made.

"You are doing a bad job, my boy," said Quirino, "the spot is badly chosen."

"Signor," replied one of the hand, who probably knew the Gambusino, for he humbly bowed to him, "Signor, you are very kind to take any interest in poor Indians like ourselves; but this spot, had it as it is, the best which has been abandoned by the Americans; and we ask nothing more, but to be allowed to work in peace."

"Don't the gold belong to the first comer, in a *country*?" inquired Quirino.

"Man! Signor, it was once thus, and it ought still to be so, but since traitors have given up to them California, the Americans speak and act like masters, and treat us like slaves and servants, and not like men that are free. See, here is one coming with his *shovel*. I would be glad to give you twenty dollars, if you would let me a part of gold that he will go to work on our track, without saying a word, and as if he had a perfect right to do so."

We turned round, and saw an American approaching the spot where we stood.

"I am rather curious to see if the Indian is right," said I to Quirino. "Let us wait. Before the Yankees reach us, we will have time to go and quench my thirst to this fresh and living stream, which I see yonder."

Quirino seized the spot quickly by the arm.

"Would you advise the Signor, my friend, to drink of that spring?" inquired Rafael of Quirino.

"Why, Signor," replied the Indian, rather embarrassed, "and I water is sometimes bad for the health; it will often give the chills. If I were in your place, Signor, I would not drink that water."

"It is better the advice which this brave boy gives you," replied Quirino, still holding me by the arm.

"Yes, I do have it, and I am very thankful for it; but I am not in a position to do so. I believe I must be even of less value now."

"Then you must abstain my water. Do not drink it, I pray you," said Quirino.

"I trust my guide, and I never obey him; I am surprised at the Gambusino's behavior."

"Very well," said he.

Then turning round to the Indian, who, during the conversation, although of little interest, had suspended their talk, he continued.

"My boy, the American is coming; let me speak with him, and let us speak well. How much does a man make a day, here? About eighteen to twenty dollars apiece, then?"

"Yes, Signor, twenty dollars."

"Are you willing to work on my friend's account? Will I pay you forty dollars?"

"Certainly, Signor."

"That's a bargain, then. Pick up your shovel and your pick-axes, and come along with me."

"But, Signor, don't Rafael? I wished you to go with me, while the Indians were staying here; but, you have just placed me in a singular position, by striking such a bargain."

"But, why?"

"Because I am now bound to pay the small sum of six hundred dollars a day."

"Why? Fifteen Indians, at forty dollars, plus, if multiplication is not a mere fancy, six hundred dollars"

"Well! what do you care about paying six hundred dollars, if there still remain five hundred dollars profit?"

"Or, if that's the case Well! I will not try to understand I am drunk."

I had scarcely spoken these words, when the American, whom we had seen for some time advancing, arrived. His dress was covered with a handfull of plants, which were entirely unknown to me. He lighted a fire, and poured boiling water over them. Then, sitting down by my side, he made me swallow the hot tea, with a cup and saucer worthy of a Sister of Charity. I soon fell sound asleep. It was dark when I woke up. By the dim light of a small lamp, hung in a corner of the tent, I saw by my side Quirino, who had been watching over me during my sleep.

"Come! my dear fellow," said he, gently.

"I have time however to perceive the American digging with all his might and main, into the place we had just abandoned."

Quirino walked for about an hour, towards the north, without speaking a word, or turning over his head. The Indians concluded that he

was silent, and with respect. I saw that it

answers a good purpose. Now, you may sleep without anxiety. The pick-axe will have its turn."

And with these words, the Gambusino went out, stretched himself across the door of my tent, and slept till morning, perfectly indifferent to the freezing dew of the damp night.

V. THE PLACER.

Rafael Quirino was right in saying, "a fever taken in time is rather a warning than a sickness," for I found myself the next day perfectly well. I scolded him for having been imprudent to spend the night exposed to the cold air.

"If you were better acquainted with the Gambusino, you would not speak thus," said he.

"And when this balance will exceed the amount of the *pick-axes* of the day forty dollars, which will always be, if you are indolent, the surplus will still be divided between man and you. The Signor relies entirely upon your integrity. He has the kindness, however, to allow me the privilege of sticking my knife into the heart of the first man, whom I shall find abusing his confidence. My name is Rafael Quirino. It is hard to deceive me. I will show you something that will surprise you."

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EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—Week before last an invalid girl named Margaret Shiel, aged 14, was sent up from Deer Island to the Massachusetts General Hospital, at the suggestion of Dr. Moriarty, to submit her mystic and painful case to the professional judgment of the eminent surgeons and physicians of that excellent institution. It appears from the statement she made, that about half the time during the last four years she has experienced very curious sensations in her stomach—such as, at one time, a leaden, choking obstruction, at another a sickening feeling, which seemed to absorb the vigor of all her physical powers, producing fainting fits, spasms—and at others, a sense of inward life, a quivering, indefinable something—all of which were daily becoming more serious in their nature. She stated that her only brother in England, was strangled to death, about two years ago, by a tape-worm. This piece of information, taken in connection with the symptoms above described, soon convinced Drs. Warren, Channing, Stevens and Bowditch, that her complaint was the same as her brother's and that unless the worm was extracted, she also must inevitably fall its victim. After delicate consultation, these eminent physicians decided to make a direct incision into poor Margaret's stomach, and seize the reptile, if possible, with a pair of hooked tweezers—a matter of life and death to the patient.

She was, with great reluctance, induced to inhale the ether; when fully insensible, Dr. Warren applied the knife with wonderful precision and skill; and, within the space of sixty seconds, he inserted his instrument and brought out to the astonished of all, a coil of living tape-worm, forty-one feet eleven inches in length! It was of a bluish color, of about the size of a coarse thread. So completely was the patient under the influence of the ether, that she observed, on coming to her senses: "Oh! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved!" The worm was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This we are told, is the only case on record where the tapeworm has been literally cut from the human stomach; and for this operation humanity and the scientific world are indebted to the extraordinary skill of Dr. Warren. All honor and praise be to him! We are informed, that out of a company of some thirty practitioners witnessing the operation, there was not a few univised by tears of joy and gratitude, as they beheld this triumph of modern surgical science.—Boston News.

PROSCRIPTION REBUKED. Alexander Mitchell, old and respectable whig of Eaton, Ohio, being urged by some of his political friends to apply for the post office in that place, declined the proposition and published his reasons in the following communication in the Eaton Register. It is a severe satire upon the office-hunting whigs, and must make every one of them crouch and curl as though struck by a cat-o-nine-tails.—

"Consistency Forever.—I understand that many of my friends wish to recommend me for postmaster in Eaton. Some have solicited me on the subject. Although I feel grateful for their kindness and good intention, I cannot consent to have any pretensions for that office. It is a nice little office; and I should like well to have it, if it could be obtained with honor and consistency. If there was a vacancy by death or resignation, or otherwise, I would like to fill the place. But as a consistent whig, I am still opposed to party proscriptions. In 1840, *whigs universally cried out against proscription, impeaching and gerrymandering*, as the most abominable things on earth. And they *denounced* the saying, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' as a vile *lococo principle*. Now all these things *now appear as vile and abominable as ever*. THEY SEEM WORSE IN THE WINGS than in the others; as vice is more odious in a professor of religion than in a common sinner.

Consistency always compels me to oppose these anti-party things in every party. I was opposed to the proscription of Isaac Stevens, for his political opinions. And the same consistency requires me to oppose the removal of the present incumbent for the same cause. *I know of no compunction against him, only his political opinions.* It was more poor and needy than I am, and the office was ten times as good as it is, and it was certain that it could be obtained, under the present circumstances, as a man of principle, I could not consent to have it. And it is very uncertain whether I could be successful. But some tell me that the removal is certain, and that I may as well have the place as any other. *This is like the boy stealing apples.* He concluded that as other boys were about, stealing them he might as well have them.

In the shameful squabbles about the post of five, some years ago, I stood aloof and kept my hands clean, and I feel determined not to dirty them now. I supported Gen. Taylor because he was not an ultra whig, and proposed being the president, not of a party, *but of a whole people*. And I finally hope his administration will not be disgraced by political inaccuracy and party proscription.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL."

CANADA.—The latest accounts from Montreal are to the 21st. In the Parliament the discussion of the Upper Canada Assessment Bill was exciting a strenuous opposition. The members seem to have the spirit of our last night of Congress—five or six being on their feet at a time, and the proceedings of the House being conducted in a fit of confusion which a member declared "would disgrace a bar room." One or two members of the Cabinet are understood to have resigned their places or as about to do so. The bill for paying rebellion debts, it was thought, would be sanctioned next week.

"APPEAL TO THE INWARD NATURE OF CHILDREN."—Writers on education now-a-days, in treating of the government of children, have much to say about "appealing to their inward nature." The doctrine was practically illustrated in school street, Sunday. A lady, finding some difficulty in making a couple of children walk home from church in a becoming manner, said to them, "If you believe so, so if you don't have to take some cast oil as soon as you get home." Now take my word for it, just as soon as you are given, "The children immediately drew up demurely by her side, and moved along as though at a funeral.—Post.

SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA.—An enterprise has been projected in Georgia, for the emigration of 300 to 500 men from that State to California, each to be accompanied by at least one, and not more than four male slaves. The following is one of the articles of the association.

"The object being to enjoy their right in common with other citizens in a Territory which belongs to the people of the United States without distinction of color. It is proper they should be well armed, and while abstaining from all innovations upon the virtues of any be prepared to repel any and all aggressions."

CATHOLIC BULLS.—The horses in the "Pop's stable" have been seized for the use of the national artillery. Punch says they are expected to move than a match for the Pop's bulls when thus employed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved,"

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 1, 1849.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

This number of the Democrat concludes the eighth volume of the present series. It affords us an appropriate time to address a few words to our patrons and friends on the past and as to our future course. We have labored during the past year with an eye single to the interests of our patrons and of the party of which we are a member. It has been our aim to furnish our readers with the most correct and authentic news at the earliest possible day, and as much of it as the dimensions of our humble sheet would permit us. We do not claim that we have made a better or more creditable sheet than any of our contemporaries; but we do think we have made one equally as good; and it shall be our endeavor to excel in the future to exceed the past in this respect.

In the political department the paper will be what it ever has been, Democratic—thoroughly Democratic—not so fluid, time-serving, and wavering character, but such Democracy as the hills and mountains of Old Oxford maintain, and have ever maintained. We shall labor for the good of all, for the interests of our whole country—no matter how it is bounded, or what are the particular local laws of its different sections. Sectional and narrow views and feelings we shall endeavor to avoid and disown.

To the news of the day we shall devote as much space as can be conveniently afforded.

A summary of the Foreign and Domestic news will be a feature in our future numbers. In stead of the details we shall endeavor to condense and simplify, so as to give the greatest amount in the smallest space.

A portion of our columns, as heretofore, will be devoted to literary, agricultural and scientific subjects; and it will be our aim to admit nothing of an immoral or injurious character.

Our patrons, who have constantly and regularly read their paper, have our thanks and good wishes; and we hope that our connection in that respect may cease but with life.

Those of our patrons who have read our paper for years are informed that we are very much in want of our pay—indeed, we actually suffer for it. We hope, therefore, they will without delay forward us the various small sums due immediately. All who are indebted for the Democrat who will pay arrears by the fifteenth of June next, shall have the paper for one dollar in advance for the next year.

Our advertising patrons whose accounts have been standing more than three months, are requested to settle them without delay.

Clubs of six new subscribers forwarding \$6, shall receive seven copies one year.

Clubs of twelve, forwarding \$10, shall receive twelve copies.

All monies may be forwarded by mail at our risk, and a receipt will be sent by return mail.

THE GREAT PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT.

No friend of his country will ever be found holding a position either adverse or indifferent to the administration of civil affairs; but he will seize every proper occasion to improve himself, and unfold certain elementary ideas which are in great danger of being obscured and neglected by the violence of party strife. The people should ever be averse to this matter, both for the better security and guardianship of their own rights, and also treat with proper disregard the present claims of that many-tongued demagogue which habbles and prates on every side, and aims wholly for power and self-aggrandizement.

What then is the great purpose of government? Why and what was it instituted, and what are its objects, uses and ends? Strictly, government is the ruling power; civil government is the supreme power which controls a civilized community. The great purpose of government, its grand function, is the creation and execution of law. Law is a rule of action. Government is the supreme authority; the upper power which prescribes and enforces the rules of action to be followed by the members of a community. As respects the possession of power, all governments are relatively and equally absolute. In each case the collective and aggregate powers of the subjects measure and define the powers of government. As respects the place where the power is lodged, or rather the persons where it is exercised, governments differ; a circumstance which determines their form.

The rights of government are restricted, limited. Its power absolute, unfeigned. It is the province of government to take into its care the entire interests of all its subjects. It extends the broad prerogative of sovereign control over all the powers, rights, interests, and attributes of humanity. Beginning with the control of property, it proceeds to subordinate every element and appendage of human being, and ends only with the life-taking power—a power, which, in the view of many, is not the right of government to exercise.

From the height of absolute supremacy, government either annihilates or renews the moral code, decrees what shall be regarded as good and what inexcuse, who shall possess the judgments of life, and who shall be deprived of them, and lastly, it possesses the awful power of decreeing how many and who of its innocent subjects it will collect and slaughter in war.

If it demand the property of a citizen, whether justly or unjustly, that property must be surrendered, for the power that demands it is supreme.

It requires the sacrifice of life, life must be yielded, for the power which makes the requirement is absolute—if it canonize together half its innocent and peaceful subjects, organize them into brigades, and butcher them at mid-day in the field of domestic or international murder,

it must not be resisted; it cannot be resisted for its power is omnipotent. Such are the terrific and tremendous functions with which government is clothed; such is government as we see it, and feel it, and know it. Now what is the necessity of it? Why should government exercise a power inconsistent with its rights, and beyond the necessity to protect the rights of the people? And this conducts to the inquiry concerning its origin.

The origin of government is to be sought in the weakness and frailty of man, and in the perversions of the laws of human nature; it is the wickedness of man that creates the necessity for this institution. Government, like disease, says a distinguished writer, is the badge of infirmity; the absence of civil government is characterized as a state of nature. In such a state men are left, in a certain sense, to the control of their own wills; they recognize no other law, submit to no other authority. There is an absence of every restraint, check, or influence, except the sovereign, arbitrary inclination of the individual; he is the uncontrolled disposer of his own destiny, subject only to his Maker, and to the extent of his physical and intellectual powers, of the destinies of others.

In a state of nature the individual stands alone, unaided by any foreign force, and the only protection he has, is his bodily or physical ability to defend himself. If disturbed, attacked, or invaded in any of his rights, his sole measures and means of defense are his power to fight or his power to flee. These powers of divided defense are unequal. Some are weak and defenseless, while others are strong and powerful, and the infallible consequence is that the weak and helpless are subjected to the arbitrary dominion of their superiors. A state of nature is that in which the relations of superiority and inferiority are fixed by the fortuitous circumstances to bodily prowess, camping, strength, and force—these are afterwards improperly exercised.

We do not complain of the removals made, but of the violation of the pledges made by the President previous to the election, and also in his inaugural address. The pledges of Gen. Taylor, and the professions of the whig party upon the subject of proscription for opinion's sake, are still fresh in the public recollection. In his letters, he stated repeatedly that "he had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish"; that "he would make honesty, capacity, and fidelity the repulses of office." Conscious of the violation of all the promises he made, the whig papers are now driven to strange expedients to justify the acts of the present administration. The effort to shift the responsibility by drawing an unconstitutional distinction between the Executive and his cabinet, is a shoddy artifice that cannot mislead the people. The excuse that various prescriptive acts are to be ascribed to the different members of the cabinet, and not to Gen. Taylor, is merely an attempt to deceive the people into a forgetfulness of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, in order that his violated pledges may not be called up against him. The members of the cabinet act under his authority; and unless they dupe him, he must be held responsible for their conduct. There may be some excuse urged in justification of a party man with known and defined political principles, when he seeks to give the weight of official influence to those principles approved by the people in his election. But this plan can not be urged in defense of Gen. Taylor. He did not come before the people as the advocate of any system of public policy, and he promised the people that he would look only for "honesty, fidelity, and capacity," and not for party men to fill the offices in his gift. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the democratic press will remain silent when the new cabinet make proscription the order of the day, in violation of all the pledges by which they obtained power, and yet would seek to keep the people in ignorance of their doings. Let the people mark and remember these things.

Now arbitrary power almost invariably converts its possessor into a tyrant. The first lessons of human experience teach that man cannot safely be trusted with unlimited irresponsible power over his fellow; he will abuse that power with proverbial certainty. It intoxicates him, it changes him into a despotic, into a demon. In a state of nature there is no master in violation of the laws of nature, men are perpetually struggling with each other for the mastery. The strong rob and plunder the weak, the weak resist, and hence this condition of humanity has properly been termed a state of perpetual war. Man comes into the world endowed by his Creator with certain inherent rights, which are inherent to him as the essentials of his being; they are incorporated into his constitution by his Maker, and are indicated by the wants and necessities of his physical, mental, and moral nature. In a state of nature, when the earth is appropriated alike to the uses of all, if a man cultivates it and produces from it the sustenance of life, he has a better right to that product and its use than to any other person in the whole world. If he falls in case he has a better right than any other to the acorns that grow upon its branches. If he digs a spring his right to drink of its waters is the first right; if he chooses to go from one place to another, with the abilities and powers which his Creator has given him, he has a right to do so against the whole world—it is a natural right. It pleased with the order, harmony, and beauty of the world into which he has been born, he chooses to spend his time in tracing, hearing, and admiring that harmony, beauty, and order, his right to do this is supreme and inviolable. If after having ascended that way up to the great exception of his Avatar and Sustainer, he sees fit to fall upon his face in solemn adoration, and worship his infinite Creator, he has a sacred right to do this thing against the world, unmeasured and in his own way.

In short, he has the perfect and absolute right to think, to speak, and to do anything and every thing of what he chooses, provided only, that he does not injure or violate the equal rights of others. And he who would deprive people of these privileges, or think the less of them, less of the exercise of the right of opinion, however different from his views, is in principle a tyrant, wanting only in power to reduce his opinions into practice.

Now for the protection and security of these rights, governments are instituted among men. This proposition affords a clear solution of the whole matter. Those who suppose that government is ordained simply that it may be administered, or to furnish business to politicians, or offices to be scrambled for, commit a sin, nay, a monstrous sin. To defend the weak against the aggressions of the strong, whether those aggressions are due to superior physical force, superior knowledge, or a sharper cunning, is the legitimate province of all good government.

Let, then, the lawless classes, the friends and

partisans of that many-tongued demagogue

which habbles and prates on every side,

and aims wholly for power and self-aggrandizement.

Let them give heed to the following

advice of the author of the "Great American

Principle."

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A GOOD TRADE.—The Portland people, according to the Argus, will make \$40,000 in the sale of their Exchange to the United States Government, by which it has been purchased for a custom house. But Uncle Sam would not probably build a new one for twice the money paid, (\$149,000). So the trade was a good one on both sides. The building was originally constructed by private individuals, who sold out to the city at a considerable loss.

Levi Cole, who was recently tried at Boston, on a charge growing out of his having counterfeiting implements in his possession, has been acquitted.

The sword voted to Gen. Taylor, by the Legislature of Virginia, was presented to the Gen., by Judge Daniel, on the 21st ult. The white house was crowded with spectators to witness the ceremony.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.—The first volume of this paper has been completed. It is hereafter to be printed on a larger sheet, in quarto form.

A new Post Office has been established at Madrid, in Franklin County, and B. Pease, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

The substitution of the English word "station" for the French word "dépôt," as a stopping-place on railways, is very properly recommended by many papers.

A DEFALCATOR ARRESTED.—Styles, the collector of State taxes in New Orleans—a defalcator to the amount of \$25,000, has been arrested.

BRIGITON MARKET, REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1840.

At Market—999 Beef Cattle, 23 pairs Working Cows, 62 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, 4000 Sheep, Pigs, 1000 Cattle—last week's prices not sustained. Extra Sheep, first parity, \$9.50; second, \$8.50; third, \$7.50. Working Oxen, \$9.50. Cows and Calves—\$21.50. Sheep, \$50. Sheep—\$3.50. Sheep, \$2.50. Sheep, \$1.50. one extra for \$5.50. Sheep—\$4.50. Sheep—\$1.50. and \$1.25.

Astonishing Cure of Consumption: BOSTON, April 25, 1840.

DE. BRADLEY—Mr. CHAS. P. BRADLEY, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago, with bad Cough, pain in the side, general debility. He consulted several doctors, who prescribed for him—but he was finally told

HE COULD NOT GET WELL!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was reduced to a skeleton. He saw a notice of the Hinsdale Remedy, prescribed a bottle, and continued to take it in exact accordance with the directions—and strange to say, in a few months, he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured.

H. G. COOPER, BOSTON, Banker, D. F. READER, 153 Washington St., sole Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris, May 1, 1840.

4552—*See FBB*

PROCLAMATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

DELB. is dangerous—nothing that will stand a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any postscript consideration induce you to believe that you can save your life and health while there is a chance. I can assure you, that you are wasting of thousands to the funds no doubt, but still the skill of physicians like us no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for this large class of patients than Dr. Wistar. An owner of property who is not a physician, and who has no access to a physician, should not be afraid to go to a doctor, before your lungs become irritated, and get a choice and well selected stock of

American & English Dry Goods West India Goods, Groceries and Provisions, which they will sell on favorable terms.

JAS. ANDERSON, [Ind-32]

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS, DENNIS S. PERKINS, by his Deed of Mortgagage, dated Aug. 18, 1840, and recorded with Reg. of Deeds, Book 75, Page 609, in the County of Oxford, did, in consideration of certain premises, then and there described, and whereof he is now and then in possession, to him belonging, by his assignment of said mortgage, dated March 17, 1840, to the same terms and whereof the conditions of said mortgage have been breached, we give the public notice to foreclose the same according to law.

WILLIAM M. PERKINS, [Ind-32], March 29, 1840.

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1. BUTTS.

For sale to J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Agents Field, South Paris; also by Druggists, general

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POETRY.

Up, Brother, Up!

BY C. D. STEWART.

Up, brothers, up! the light begins
Along the eastern sky.
To prove that the night is past,
The bell tolls, the bugle rings,
A clarion voice rings o'er the hills,
The valley catch the sound—
And freedom is the stirring cry
That fills the world around!

It weaves through the fading gloom,
Its strength the pestilence's cot—
And old oppression from its throne
With name and terror rears;
All the world's heart and hands
Move fearless and free,
And loud ring out the common shout,
More we'll bend the knee!

From smoky-fog, from fisher's cot,
From ploughs that break the lea,
From iron hammers, from smoking mines,
From ship's that cleave the sea—
One voice unites and mighty—
The trumpet's day, the world's work
Are gone, forever gone!

Up, brothers, up! I will share the light,
When freedom decks the lowest shore,
And grieve is the poorest home;
Rejoice, and pledge with strengthening ties
The new born heart and mind,
To keep the home and pass it on
To all of human kind.

Rejoice, that we have broke at length
The iron and heavy chain,
Which neither man nor woman strength
Can bind ye with again;
Rejoice, and swear ye will not bend,
Nor give the girdon back,
Though pestilence stirs the day!

THE GOLD SEEKERS OF THE SACRAMENTO.

Concluded from First Page.

Speak, Don Rafael. It is already granted.

No. But I wish you to swear to me never to reveal to a living soul the situation of this *placer*, and never to come back to it yourself!

I swear I never will, Don Rafael! I exclaim ed warmly.

Thank you, my dear friend, said the Gambusino. Your nobleness takes an immense weight from my heart. If you had refused me, I would have stabbed you on the spot. Not a word more on this subject. Let us go!

The Gambusino filled his pall with stones, and threw it into the hole; then descending the rocks, he carefully filled, with pieces of rocks mixed with the blood of the deer which he had killed, the hole that we had made a week before, to facilitate the flowing of the water which drowned the *placer*.

This done, he filled his valise with the gold which we had gathered, and we resumed our journey back to the Sacramento, where we arrived eight days after, toward night.

I found before the door two Indians who appeared to be mounting guard, and whom I recognized to be the same with those Quirino had. I told the democratic ticket nearly 300 votes. They find the progress of the naked federal ticket is a different thing from being carried along on the shoulders of old Zach by the strength of my party pledges.

Where is your companion? asked Quirino.

A few steps, yonder, Señor. He is resting himself.

Go into the tent, said Rafael, and see whether your gold is still where you left it!

I hastened, obey, and found all right.

Then you owe these men 2,100 dollars, said the Gambusino. I hired each man at 50 dollars a day, to keep your tent during our absence. Have I done right?

Don Rafael, I know not indeed how to thank you.

The Indians gone, the Gambusino proposed to go and weigh our gold at the shop of our friend, John Bell.

Hallo! Here you are, old fellows, exclaimed the big Kentuckian, in a disdainful tone, I suppose you have been out scraping the ground?

You suppose right?

A stupid way to spend one's time. But after to catch on his due, I am rich now!

Ah! You are rich, you are, said the Gambusino. And how have you become rich?

It is a very easy way. Here is my book.

Read it. Hiring of ten-sifters, at an average of twenty dollars a day, two hundred dollars. My hotel, which accommodates twelve boarders at two dollars each, twenty-four dollars; add to this a tax of a dollar for all the gold which is brought here to be washed, and which averages twenty dollars a day, and you will see that, in thirty-five days, I have made eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars, without mentioning the sale of a hundred small measures, of my invention, measures made of thin and transparent horn, divided in one-half and which I have sold at ten dollars a piece. This makes me this day the possessor of a sum of ten thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. As to my board, it has cost me nothing. I have always had enough to eat from the cooking of my customers. What do you think of my abilities?

Here is a dollar, said the Gambusino, without answering the question of the American.

Just weight this small quantity of gold which we have scraped from the soil.

Rafael laid on the counter his valise, which he had till then, kept concealed under his cloak.

God bless me! exclaimed John Bell. Sixty-one pounds! reckon it at fourteen dollars an ounce, and that will still make thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars!

Behow! that is only the beginning, said Quirino quietly.

The Kentuckian took hold of both hands of the Gambusino, and pressed them with all his might.

Brave and noble caballero! said he, trying to soften his voice, you know that I have always been your friend, don't you? Well, I tell you, tell me where and how I can find sixty pounds of gold?

What will you give me?

What will I give you? Why, everything you ask. A twentieth of the amount, if you wish it.

That is not enough.

Not enough! more than three pounds of gold, that is seven hundred and sixty dollars. Well, listen to me, now.—Yes—you are my friend.—I am willing to make a sacrifice. Find sixty pounds of gold, for me, and I give you up Miss Anne!

That is a bargain, said the Gambusino.

These last words made such an impression upon the American, that he had hardly strength enough to ask "when?"

To-morrow, at live in the morning, replied Quirino.

You are not joking. You certainly will come to-morrow.

Oh! do not fear. I will be punctual, said Quirino, with one of his bitter smiles.

I was so tired and exhausted that I went immediately to my tent and laid down to sleep.

The three Indians who came the next day to get their money, quickly availed me from my slumber. I requested them to bring me a little water and something to eat, when I again went to sleep. At eight o'clock in the morning the

Gambusino entered my tent, just as I was making up my mind to get up.

"Dear friend," said he, "I come to bid you good bye. I start immediately on a long journey."

"Are you going to leave, Quirino?"
Yes, my dear friend. I must go, and I must also beg of you not to reproach me for so doing. See how beautifully the moon shines upon the surrounding country! Will you accompany me for an hour or two?"

"Oh! with pleasure," I exclaimed.

"I must speak to you seriously, dear friend," said the Gambusino, after a short pause; "listen to me attentively. You are now rich, and I believe you to be a sensible fellow. Do not ruin by a foolish love of riches, the peaceful and quiet future which awaits you. A convoy, just arrived from Monterey at the Sacramento, will go back in a few days. Join it. Your quinine and axes have been useful; try to return to Europe without being compelled to use your dagger."

This *placer* of the Sacramento, already so dangerous, will soon present a spectacle of horrors and crimes which will make the devil as happy in the infernal regions as he would be in paradise. Believe my old experience. You cannot imagine what this place will be, when abandoned to the three preceding divinities. It will be horrible. Promise me that you will go?"

"Yes, Rafael, upon my word, I swear that I will go."

"These are good words. Now, adieu! Remember me sometimes . . . in your prayers!"

The Gambusino shook me cordially by the hand, and disappeared rapidly. For a long time my eyes followed him, surcharged with tears. Where was that man going, who had so suddenly changed the destiny of my life? to death or to glory?

I returned slowly to my tent, and spent the night, filled with sober reflections, without being able to close my eyes. The next day the corpse of John Bell was discovered at the bottom of a ravine, hanging from the point of a rock. He had been stabbed through the heart by a dagger. His death was attributed to an accident, and the rascaldom pillaged his gold. The next evening, returning to my *placer*, I found last week, in England, the gold dust which I brought from the Sacramento, for seven thousand dollars.

I often think of Quirino, and I expect to hear every day that a poor gold seeker has discovered another place far more wonderful than that of the Sacramento, the riches of which will have a powerful influence on the destiny of Europe. I sometimes think also, that while bidding me good bye, Rafael Quirino had a presentiment of a speedy death.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

CHARLES DUNHAM, Administrator of the

estate of James D. Abbott, late of New

York, deceased, having presented his first

and final account of the estate of said deceased for probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator

be allowed to all persons interested, by causing a copy

of this order to be published in the *Advertiser*, to be held at Paris, on the fourth of May next, or ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the tenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eleventh of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twelfth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the sixteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the seventeenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eighteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the nineteenth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twentieth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-first of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-second of May next, at ten 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on the twenty-ninth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirtieth of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirty-first of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the second of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the third of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the sixth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the seventh of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eighth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the ninth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the tenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eleventh of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twelfth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the sixteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the seventeenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eighteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the nineteenth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twentieth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-second of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-third of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-fourth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-fifth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-sixth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-seventh of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-eighth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-ninth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirtieth of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirty-first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the first of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the second of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the third of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the sixth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the seventh of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eighth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the ninth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the tenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eleventh of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twelfth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the sixteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the seventeenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the eighteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the nineteenth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twentieth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-first of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-second of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-third of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-fourth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-fifth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-sixth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-seventh of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-eighth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the twenty-ninth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirtieth of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the thirty-first of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the first of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the second of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the third of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fourth of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held at Paris, on the fifth of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and eleven o'clock in the evening, at the office of a Printer to be held